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PAPHLAGONISCHE FELSENGRÄBER. Ein Beitrag zur Kunstgeschichte Kleinasiens. Von GUSTAV HIRSCHFELD. Aus den Abhandl. d. k. preuss. Akad. d. Wissensch. zu Berlin v. Jahre 1885. 4to, pp. 52; 7 plates, 9 figs. Berlin, 1885.

This account of the Rock-Tombs of Paphlagonia not only presents us with an important series of unpublished monuments, but is also a sample of an excellent method in archæological publication. By means of photographs, diagrams, and exact detailed description, Professor Hirschfeld first acquaints us with the monuments, then proceeds to draw some interesting conclusions.

The principal rock-tomb at Kastamuni (imperfectly published by ЧА-НЫКОФ, *Z. d. Ges. f. Erdkunde*, I, 1866, Taf. VI) presents the appearance of a temple *in antis*, with quadrangular piers having no bases, but crowned by rude capitals which suggest the Egyptian cornice. The triply-stepped architrave shows one curved and two flat members. On the tympanon of the high gable is carved in flat relief a female figure standing between two griffins. Behind the portico thus constituted is a cleanly chiselled quadrangular chamber with a shallow niche on the southern wall. The ceiling is of a remarkable character, apparently a reminiscence of tent construction. Across the middle are represented two ridge poles, from which the ceiling sags on either side. From the southern end of the portico we may reach three connecting chambers, two of which, in their peaked ceilings and panelled benches, present reminiscences of wooden architecture.

More distinctive in character is the finely-situated tomb at Hambarkaya in the valley of the Halys. In front of the portico is centred the rock-cut profile of a reclining lion between two half-lions, one at either end. As if cut in section, these present to the spectator the flat surface of the rocky hill-side, but are rounded off on the back and further side. Three columns, enclosed by a double-panelled framework, give apparent support to the sculptured gable roof. The low, tapering, cylindrical shafts are provided with bases, consisting of an enormous torus surmounted by a roundel. The capitals, of which too meagre a description is given, seem to consist of a roundel, surmounted by a larger torus or echinus moulding, and these again by a thin, non-projecting abacus. Upon the tympanon of the well-weathered gable are represented two lions facing each other. Behind each lion is figured a cock or bird. It would require a well-trained imagination to discover from the photo-engraving the rounded gable end with superposed lions, like those on the tomb-façades at Norchia, or the central akroterion, resembling that of the tomb of Midas. In contrast with the imposing façade is the sepulchral chamber, which is entered through a small opening 0.75 m. above the level of the portico. It is a plain, peaked-roofed chamber, across the end of which is a raised stone bench.

At Iskelib there are four rock-cut tombs, which show interesting variations. The largest (Iskelib I) has two heavy tapering columns between corresponding antæ. The bases are similar to those at Hambarkaya, but here rest upon a thin plinth. The capitals consist of a shallow scotia crowned by an abacus. Above the columns is a broad architrave surmounted by a high gable. The unsculptured gable contains only a central pilaster, the upper portion of which is broken away. On the left side of the broad portico is a step or bench, back of which is a semicircular arched niche. Behind the portico is a small opening leading to a relatively large sepulchral chamber with flat-arched ceiling and large stone bench. Iskelib II is a small tomb with a single column in front and sepulchral chamber to the right of the portico. Iskelib III, uninteresting on the exterior, is remarkable for its interior construction. From the deep portico access is had to a large quadrangular chamber, behind which is a narrow sepulchral chamber with two small stone benches. Reminiscences of wooden forms are seen in the flat mouldings which decorate the doorway and rear wall of the portico, in the pilaster-like supports for the gable roof of the quadrangular chamber, and in the panelling of the walls and benches of the sepulchral chamber. A small opening, like the window of an Egyptian *serdab*, leads from the portico through the thick wall into the quadrangular chamber. Iskelib IV shows considerable variation from the tombs already described. The heavy shafts with large torus bases, the surrounding double-panelled framework and the gable sculptured in low relief recall the tomb at Hambarkaya; but here the resemblance ceases. The capitals at Iskelib consist of the head and forepart of a lion, reminding us of the royal tombs at Naksh-i-Rustam. The low reliefs in the gable, two Erotes flying toward each other, and the winged griffin over the right end of the gable (this has escaped Professor Hirschfeld's attention) betray here the hand of a Roman sculptor. The further peculiarities of this tomb are an extremely narrow portico, barely extending beyond the bases of the columns; a small cross-shaped window leading from the portico directly to the sepulchral chamber; the tumulus-shaped ceiling of the sepulchral chamber, and the two stone benches placed at right angles to each other.

To the same class of tombs may be added a one-columned tomb at Tokad; another, described by CHANYKOF, (*Z. d. Ges. f. Erdkunde*, 1866, p. 424) near Tschangri; the monument described by HAMILTON (I, p. 401) and PERROT (*La Galatie*, p. 339 ff.; pl. 33) situated near Aladja; and the monument near Urgub (TEXIER, *Asie-Mineure*, pl. 92).

These tombs of Paphlagonia, from their rarity and from their isolated and expensive character, appear to be royal tombs, designed sometimes for a single individual, and occasionally for several members of a family. The open columnar porticos and gable roofs give the impression of a more origi-

nal and independent character than do the Ionic fronts of Lykian or the composite façades of Phrygian tombs. The interior construction and the raised benches in the sepulchral chambers suggest a closer connection with Etruscan than with Phrygian modes of burial. Forms which belong to wooden and even to tent construction, as has already been noticed, have determined the architectural details. The variation in the use and style of the columns, and in all the structural and ornamental details, suggest a derivation not from a fixed temple type, but from an every-day non-canonical architecture, which would lead us to believe in the pre-Hellenic character of these monuments, if not in an original Paphlagonian style of architecture.

Taken as a whole, the ancient monuments of Asia Minor are too varied in style to be classed together as Hittite. Not only may an eastern and a western group be distinguished, as was suggested by LENORMANT (*Gazette Arch.*, 1883, p. 121), but a northern and a southern. The monuments of the southern group betray a lack of independence and the strong influence of foreign styles, while those of the north show a self-dependent, artistic experimentation, with an ideal tendency almost Hellenic in character.

ALLAN MARQUAND.

DIE FELSENRELIEFS IN KLEINASIEN UND DAS VOLK DER HITTITER. Zweiter Beitrag zur Kunstgeschichte Kleinasiens. Von GUSTAV HIRSCHFELD. Abhandl. d. Berl. Akad., 1886. 4to, pp. 75; 2 plates, 15 figs. Berlin, 1887.

Having in a previous paper upon the Rock-cut Tombs of Paphlagonia been led to distinguish between the northern and southern as well as between the eastern and western monuments of Asia Minor, Professor Hirschfeld here applies the same principle of classification to the sculptural reliefs usually designated as Hittite. As an opponent of the Hittite hypothesis, his argument is limited to the consideration of a special class of monuments: hence his distinctions lose somewhat of the value that might have attended a broader and more independent treatment of the subject. In the enumeration and description of the monuments, he begins at the extreme west with the two reliefs of Nymphi and the so-called Niobe near Magnesia. From this point the western group is subdivided into a northern and southern. To the northern belong the ten Phrygian figures near the tomb of Midas (although they show also characteristics of the southern group); the giant warriors of Giaurkalesi; and the celebrated sculptures of Eujuk and Boghaz-keui. To the southern group belong the monuments at Eflatûn, Kokliteulu, Fasillar, Ibris, and possibly a few others, which